

A French writer informs us, that the chateau of La Grange was founded by Louis de Grise (in 1109) and was afterwards occupied by the Prince of Lorraine, and that the mark of a common hall is still visible in one of the towers, which penetrated the masonry, when attacked by Marshal Turenne. It became the possession of the Duke de Noailles, (whose daughter the General married,) and who held the distinguished rank of Captain of one of the four companies of the "Gardes du Corps du Roi."

MORREAU.
Not much more than a mile from the walls of Dresden, stands the lonely monument of Morreau, on the spot where he fell. It is merely a square block of granite surrounded below by large un-hewn stones, and bearing on its upper surface a helmet, a sword, and a laurel chaplet. The brief inscription, "The Hero Morreau fell here by the side of Alexander," is worth mentioning, merely to notice the eudocia with which some unworthy and ungenerous spirit has dared to violate it. An unknown but deliberate hand has tried to efface the word *Hero*, and has carved above it as regularly and deeply as the rest of the inscription, the word *Traveller*. No professionally has it been performed that it has not been possible to obliterate entirely this degrading exploit of cowardice and malignity.

PARANATIAN PILL SHOP.

COURTNEY READER,

If, influenced by the pure and unsullied principles of charity, you have ever stretched forth the hand of assistance, to rescue from destruction a being, who, but for your timely interference, must inevitably have perished, and the object thus relieved has suddenly turned and sought to injure his preserver, you can justly appreciate the mingled feelings with which I at this time present myself before you. Scarce had I returned from an excursion to Parnassus, whither I had been on the humane mission of gathering medicinal herbs and plants, not elsewhere to be procured, for the cure of those whom destiny has made my patients, when a laboured epistle, with the pompous signature of "A Friend to Parnassus," appended, was handed me by my worthy friends, the conductors of the "Saturday Evening Post." Judging, from the superscription, that it contained an application from some disordered rhymer for a mitigation of suffering, I unhesitatingly opened it, when, to my utter surprise and astonishment, I was well nigh overwhelmed with the torrent of vituperation and abuse, that flowed in copious streams from the writer's inextinguishable pen. The laudable task I have undertaken was violently attacked, and the motives that led me to engage in it violently impugned; the benefits resulting from my labours were denied, and my remedies pronounced ineffectual and baneful; myself, was charged with envy, malice and detraction, and the diploma I had said to have been surreptitiously obtained.

The complicated weight of these numerous accusations subdued and unmanned me; my limbs relaxed their vigour; my heart forgot its accustomed pulsation; my senses fled, and I fell into a state of torpid apathy and despair. Long I had not remained in this listless condition, when the full blaze of ethereal light bursting around me, rescued me from my death-like slumber—new life rushed through all my veins, and starting into fresh existence, I beheld Apollo standing before me. The fire of anger burned brightly in his eyes—a chilling frown on his brow; his beautiful locks, while motioning for silence with his wand, in accents stern, though sweetly melodious, he thus addressed me.

"Wretched and effeminate mortal! In me recognize the patron of physic and the god of song. The Muses, over whom I preside, indignant at your dastardly behaviour, yet compassionate at your miserable situation, sent me hither to castigate your failings, and, if possible, restore you. Little did they imagine, when, in preference to all others, they selected you as their terrestrial representative, that at the first onset of opposition you would basely submit and yield ignobly like a tame and recreant coward. Why do you tremble? I mean not to injure though I cannot forbear gibbering you. Listen to my counsel, cherish them in your bosom, nurture them in your soul—imprint them deeply on the tablets of your memory and you may yet attain the goal of success, and be crowned with the wreath of triumph. Know that the path of him who strives to benefit his fellows, is ever strewn with thorns, and the efforts of goodness will always excite enmity. Sift on then, apply your hand to the helm, disregarding the storms of malice that rage around you, unfearing the mountain billows of persecution that strive to overwhelm you with destruction—sweep truth as your beacon, and let justice be the pole-star by which your course is directed, so shall you achieve safety at the wished-for haven, laden with the blessings of those whom you have relieved. Peruse the epistle which overcame you—study its contents—endeavour to detect its hidden meaning—and you will find madness raging in every line, and folly breathing in every syllable. Discover the authoress, (for it was written by a female) administer unto her as intemperately the most potent remedies, lest in her throne of reason be forever usurped by the empire of insanity. Attend to the instructions I have given—continue to discharge your duties faithfully and fearlessly—drag forth the worshippers of ignorance and urge them to cease their idolatry—expose the perpetrators of literary thefts to scorn and ignominy—assuage the pangs of gentle hearts, and heal the wounds inflicted by unquenching love. Time urges—I must begone—ere long I may again revisit you—meanwhile observe my directions, and myself and the Nine will assist you. Mortal, farewell!" Scarce had the first word "farewell" passed his lips when Apollo was gone, and the celestial light that a brief while before almost overpowered me with its dazzling brightness, vanished, and I found myself seated in my lonely apartment, with no cheering ray to dispel the surrounding gloom (for reader it is night) save the fitful moon-beams that burst at intervals through my casement. After the tumultuous feelings excited by the unexpected appearance of my unwelcome visitor had partially subsided, I began to muse, and thus soliloquized: "Well does destiny, who professes to alleviate every misery—eradicate all diseases, no matter how deeply rooted, have, on the very threshold of your career, bowed to the influence of a disappointed female, and by this unmanly action awakened the displeasure of your patronesses and their ruler. This is truly a promising commencement, and if

a similar course of conduct be persisted in you must assuredly prove fortunate. But, do not despair;—the great high priest of all the Nines" has promised you his assistance, and, fighting under the banner of so formidable a chieftain, who can fail to conquer. Go on then, doctor, and, ere you do aught else, search into the merits of a "Friend to Parnassus," and comply with the requisitions of "the tutelary leader of the Muses' band."

The length of my manuscript admonishes me to draw to a speedy close, and I must wait patiently until another week has elapsed, ere I can furnish you, gentle reader, with my further proceedings on this subject. In the interim, believe me, with sentiments of the highest consideration, Yours, &c.
BANGRAO.

COMMUNICATION.

Among the many transparencies erected in honour of the Nation's Guest, none seemed to attract more universal attention than the one erected in Carter's Alley. It consisted of a star, sending forth the rays of two hundred and fifty lamps—in the centre of which was a transparency of Washington and La Fayette, with this appropriate inscription, "The Champions of Liberty." On the other side the likeness of Fayette alone.

Connected with the star was another transparency, the gift of the Ladies, and I cannot pass over this opportunity of truly saying, that it was worthy their taste and judgement. This was surrounded with a beautiful variegated wreath, supported by one extending the whole width of the Alley—one side representing Liberty, holding a scroll, with this inscription, "Liberty's star will never set, While thus we honour La Fayette."

On the right of the figure were various warlike instruments, from which arose the Banner of our Country; on the left, fertile plains, &c. &c.; and over which, the all-seeing eye extended that influence which we so happily at this time enjoy; on the other side, was the following—"The Ladies of Carter's Alley present this as a small tribute of respect to the Nation's Guest."

To the citizens of Carter's Alley, to whom the exclusive honour is due, and particularly to the Ladies, it must be gratifying to know, that General La Fayette, on the evening of the illumination, stopped at the corner of Third and Carter's Alley, and expressed himself highly pleased at a mark of gratitude so beautiful and unexpected. Added to this, the public generally have witnessed its illumination on that and following evenings, and expressed themselves in sentiments similar to those of our illustrious visitor. CADMUS.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors.—The old saying, that "one fool in a many," was never more verified than it was on Tuesday evening last. I, like the rest, went to see the decorations of the Theatre. I had at first made up my mind not to go, as I had conceived the idea that there was something very mean and contemptible in the manner of the exhibition—not that I begrudge fifty cents for a good purpose; but I think, in the present instance, it was money thrown away. Some of my friends, however, prevailed upon me to accompany them. Understanding it was very elegant, we went, and came away very much disappointed. Whatever may have been the decorations on Monday evening, those on Tuesday evening, were not worth seeing. Whoever had the management of the business, whether the Managers of the Hall or the Managers of the Theatre, they completely boxed the public. If the citizens of Philadelphia were to see the "decorations of the Theatre, as exhibited at the Hall," and pay for seeing them, why I ask, were they not gratified with a view of the whole, and not merely a part? HISTORICUS.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

By the arrival of the old line packet ship *Candia*, Captain Rogers, the Editor of the N. York National Advocate has received his regular files to the first ultimo.

An arrival at Boston from Smyrna brought intelligence of the destruction of the Turks which landed at Ipsara. We are happy to find a confirmation of this news in the English papers. Accounts via Amsterdam, state "that the Greek fleet, of 63 sail, sent by the Government from Napoli di Romania to the aid of Ipsara, attacked the Turkish fleet, and it is positively stated the result was, that 53 gun-boats, 8 sloops, a corvette, and 4 frigates were taken or burnt, or otherwise destroyed; that the commander of the Turkish fleet, favoured by the wind, fled to Mitylene; that, on the subsequent landing of the Greeks at Ipsara, all the Turkish garrison was put to the sword, so that the Greeks remained in the possession of the island."

The Greek fleet then went in search of the Captain Pacha. It is further said, that the Greeks had landed on the island of Chios, and that all the Turks in the village of Wollina were killed. The bravery of the heroes of Ipsara is unparalleled; even the women took part in the combat with the same coolness and bravery. The number of Turks who perished is estimated at 22,000. Accounts are impatiently expected of a second meeting with the remainder of the Turkish fleet, which is not doubted, will be to the advantage of the Greeks. The ardour with which they are inspired is a sure presage of victory.

We learn from Corfu, that the report which had been circulated, that the Captain Pacha would go from Ipsara to attack Samos, was a mere ploy to deceive the Greeks; the Turks, proud of their temporary success, had conceived a bolder plan, that of attempting the conquest of the important island of Hydra, which is the centre of all the naval force of the Greeks. However, the Captain Pacha being aware of the important means of defence which secure Hydra from a coup de main, and knowing that the troops which compose the garrison are all natives, has shown much hesitation in his conduct, for, at the departure of the last courier, who brought despatches to the English Government in the Ionian Islands, the Ottoman Admiral was still off Mitylene, where he expected the Egyptian squadron which was to leave Candia to join him. The Turks having massacred the traitors who delivered up the post which was confined to them in the Isle of Ipsara, will be a great obstacle to the success of the attempts which the agents of the Captain Pacha, may make to corrupt the Albanian chiefs in the other islands of the Archipelago."

The Paris Moniteur contains a telegraph despatch, announcing that Tarifa was recaptured from the ill-fated Spanish Constitutionalists on the 19th August. The place was taken by storm by an united force of French and Spanish troops. One leader of the Constitutionalists alone made his escape in a boat. The rest were made prisoners, and delivered up to the Spaniards, to be treated as traitors taken in the fact of rebellion, with arms in their hands. Their doom of course, is fixed. We feared that the attempt would fail.

The king of France grows daily worse. Private intelligence from Paris to the 24th August, state, that "at one time Dr. Portal, his first physician, could not venture to promise for the continuance of his life up to the day of his inter-

ment. On Sunday it became necessary to make an incision above and behind his hip, which has a little relieved him.

The censorship is particularly severe on the affairs of Spain. A letter from good authority pretends that the French commanders have detected a plot directed by the priests, which was to break out in Barcelona, at the moment an English fleet, cruising on that coast, was to be within sight of the city. At Madrid the French live to themselves, and are particularly vigilant. Many points of the south of Spain are disturbed by small insurrectional corps. The court of Madrid exerts all its resources to surround itself with national troops, but the latter obey the secret orders of the clergy more than the orders of government.

LONDON, August 28

The celebrated German philologist, Frederick Wolf, died on the 8th of this month at Marcella, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health. He was in the 66th year of his age.

An express from Lyons arrived in town on Saturday morning, bringing an account of the death in that city of M. Montefiore, the brother-in-law of Mr. Rothschild. M. Montefiore was lately a leading operator in the Funds, and a man highly respected by all who knew him. He is said to have died worth more than half a million sterling.

(From the Paris Etoile.)

The news of the retaking of Ipsara and Casso is confirmed from all quarters; the Augsburg Gazette of the 23d, contains four circumstantial letters on the subject; one from Odessa, of 2d August, has news from Constantinople of the 28th July, fully confirming the return of the Ipsari with the Hydriotes and Spezzioti; they took eighty armed vessels, and put 8,000 Turks to the sword. The destruction of the Egyptians at Casso is equally certain. English vessels have brought to Malta the news of the triumph of the Christians.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at N. York from Bel-lasi, has brought papers of that place to the 12th of September, containing London dates of the 7th and Paris to the 6th.

Greece.—The re-taking of Ipsara and destruction of a portion of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, may now be considered as certain, since the fact is not only confirmed by all the public and private accounts received, but is admitted by the Paris Moniteur and the Austrian papers. The following are given in the latter, as the authentic particulars, derived from Constantinople; and if the Turks themselves admit thus much, there is no doubt but their reverses were still more disastrous. "Subsequently to the re-capture of Ipsara, the Greeks having assembled a number of vessels of war, approached the Turkish fleet so close that they kept it in a state of blockade. The Captain Pacha then gave orders to attack, and seemed at first to have obtained some success; but during the action the Greeks succeeded with the aid of their fire ships in setting fire to several frigates and brigs, which occasioned great confusion amongst the Ottoman fleet, and the Turks after losing five frigates and corvettes, were compelled to resume their station in the waters of Mitylene, where they were preparing to sail for the coast of Asia Minor." Another account from Constantinople states in addition, that the Turks lost all their gun-boats and transports.

An extraordinary phenomenon occurred on the 23d September near Haworth, about 24 miles from Leeds. A part of the highlands on the moors, opened into chasms and sunk to the depth of 5 or 6 yards in some places, and formed two cavities, one about 200 and the other about 600 yards in circumference. From these issued two immense volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at the distance of 100 yards from their sources, overwhelmed the country for about two hours from 30 to 60 yards in width, from 3 to 4 yards in depth, and for a distance of 6 or 7 miles. All this way there was deposited a black morass substance, from 3 to 36 inches in depth, mixed with sand, rocky fragments, &c. A paragraph dated Leeds, Sept. 6, states that the river Ayr at present presented the most extraordinary appearance—resembling exactly the grounds of coffee. All the wooden manufactures, dye houses, &c. upon its banks, were completely at a stand, and the most lively apprehensions prevailed as to the ultimate consequences of this unusual phenomenon.

An insurrection among the felons confined in the galleys at Toulon, took place on the 23d of August. Some suspicion of the project were entertained, and measures taken to put it down promptly, if it occurred. At noon of that day, at the moment that those of them who were employed upon the ground of Mionillon were entering a shed under which they repose during suspension from labor, one of them, with a cutting instrument, struck the sergeant of the guard, who finding himself attacked, drew his sword and stretched the felon who had wounded him dead at his feet. This was the signal of revolt. They all rushed upon the guards, who, in defence, fired upon the assailants. M. Reynaud, Commissary of Marine, hastened to the spot, and order was promptly restored. In this unfortunate circumstance sixteen of the galley slaves were killed and several wounded.

SPAIN.—Accounts received by the late arrivals from England, mention the defeat of the Constitutionalists at Tarifa. The fate of the captured may be easily imagined. Their punishment will be as rigid as the Government can make it, in order to intimidate others equally disposed to rebel.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 7, 1824.

The Constitutional officers, to the number of one or two hundred, who have, for the last six months, been residing here, (their opinions not allowing them to return to their homes) have now been called upon by the authorities to quit the garrison; they have, however, during their residence here, not been idle, but have succeeded, by correspondence with the Servants, in raising among them a small army. Persons who, two weeks since, were almost reduced to the necessity of begging charity for their subsistence, are now purchasing, for ready money, arms, clothing, and ammunition. Several divisions have sailed out. At Ximena, a small village, about two leagues from Algeiras, a party entered, where they immediately seized upon the clergy and put them and the arcate to death, taking with them as many of the heartiest men for soldiers, as they could pick up. At Estopona and Gaucin they had already entered and committed the same act. Col. Valdes, with 300 men, is now at Tarifa, he having entered there three days since—on entering, his cry was, "Viva la Libertad," on hearing which the troops comprising the garrison, immediately laid down their arms, and advanced to embrace their friends. Another party left this last night, to land, it is said, between Estopona and Midge. What combination there may be through the country, we are yet to learn.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 9, 1824.

Accounts have been received to day that a party of French cavalry and infantry, who attacked Tarifa, have been defeated, and that they have returned to their posts, and advised the governor, O'Donnell, that they would not again sail out, as their orders from the Duke de Angoulême, were not to leave their posts, but in case of any rising among the people, to let the Spanish troops themselves put it down. To this letter, O'Donnell, it is said, has given no reply. Several hundred men of the Royalists have passed over to the opposite side. "Viva la Libertad y la independencia," is the cry.

FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Advice from Bombay to the 8th of June, have been received at Batavia. A steam boat is employed among the transports in the expedition against the Burmese, and operations are to be commenced when the available season arrives. A powder mill at Pa-

sonow blew up on the 6th of May, and killed 36 persons. The Coolies of the Government had engaged twelve Native Practitioners, and stationed them to attend the sick.—Business is represented as being very dull at the Isle of France. The Governor, who is much respected and liked, was doing every thing in his power to improve the island, by constructing roads, &c. and lessening the importations formerly put on the shipping. On the 1st of January the Bataclage act was done away with, and ships allowed to load and unload in their own boats, paying 20 cents per ton as a duty to Government. It was also taken as formerly, for those who do not load or unload in their own boats, at 30 cents.

WHOLELY COMPREHENSIVE.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]
The sweeping effect of the late Equinoctial Gale, or Hurricane, in the South, may be judged by the fact, that the Street Office of Augusta, in Georgia, used so much industry, within the four days following the Gale, in removing the rubbish, &c. that in that time he had removed 285 wagon loads, and 1446 cart and dray loads, of leaves and berries of the China trees, making in all 1681 loads of rubbish removed from the streets.

Zimmerman, the man who was to have been hanged at Oregburg, on Thursday last, for the murder of his daughter, has been relieved for one month.

A German residing at Japan is writing a treatise on the natural history of that country, which is expected to convey much information very interesting to Europeans.

It is reported Joseph Lancaster has a salary of \$3,000 at Caracas.

The Mayor of the City of Washington, Samuel N. Smallwood, died on the 30th ult.

Roger C. Weightman, Esq. has been elected by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Council, in joint meeting, Mayor of Washington City, for the term ending in June, 1826, in the place of Mr. Smallwood, deceased.

Col. Huger, of South Carolina, distinguished by his gallant exertions to rescue La Fayette from the dungeons of Olmutz, is at present on a visit to the city of Boston.

General Alvarez, Minister Plenipotentiary from Buenos Ayres to the United States, arrived in Washington on Saturday, accompanied by Col. Yriarte, Secretary of Legation.

We understand that M. Salazar, the Minister from Colombia, has determined to fix his residence at Washington, and has taken a house for that purpose.

The National Journal states that the Board of Engineers of Internal Improvement have finished the examination of the routes to connect the Alleghany and Susquehanna rivers, in conjunction with the commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania. Colonel Jacob Holgate and Mr. James Clark.

Four thousand bushels of salt was lost at Turks Island during the late gale, in consequence of which that article had risen 24 per cent.

The humane Society of Massachusetts, have presented their gold medal to Thomas Niles, in testimony of their approbation of his exertions, whereby the lives of William McCIennan, Jr. Joseph Hall, and William J. Niles, were preserved, when an imminent danger of drowning in Boston harbour, on the 5th of June, 1824.

A new and spacious Theatre is now building in Albany, to be under the management of Mr. C. Gilfill.

Health of Charleston.—There were 32 deaths of Yellow Fever in Charleston, during the week ending on the 26th September. On the 27th, there was no new case reported.

On Saturday a Scotchman presented himself to the Police of Boston, and complained of him-self as a common drunkard, for which he was sent to the house of correction.

On Monday, the 27th ult. Richard Dale, Esq. was elected President of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, in place of George Latimer, Esq. resigned.

Letters from Bogota, received at Santa Martha, state, that an action had taken place in Peru, between the Colombian army under Bolivar and the Royalists; the former it is said were victorious.—General Cordova of the Colombian army was killed.

ERIE CANAL.—We are informed, says the New York Statesman, that so great has been the increase of navigation and commerce upon the Western Canal, that, for some time past, a firm, at Rochester—the Erie Canal Company—have paid in tolls to the state, upon an average, one thousand dollars a day! This is but a single item of the revenue which the state of New York is now deriving from that great work.

The late Lord Erskine's estates in Sussex were sold by auction, at Garsington, on the 17th Aug. for £45,915, subject to the purchaser's paying for the timber, coppice, and birchwood at a valuation.

Other Old Notions.—Andreas Kempe, in a work on the language of Paradise, asserts, that the Devil spoke to our first parents in Swedish, that Adam answered in Danish, and the Devil seduced Eve in French. Another scholar, Gottfried Hezelius, in a work entitled Synopses Universae Philologiae, published in 1741 communicates Adam's, Enoch's and Noah's Alphabets, with some particulars concerning the language of the ancients.

Human Statue.—Mr. Heman of the French Academy, wrote an elaborate treatise to prove that our primitive Adam measured 123 feet, and 118, feet, and that the human stature was gradually diminishing.

On the night of the 23d ultimo, there was a slight fall of snow between Boston and Albany, near the latter city. The Portland (Maine) Gazette also states that "The White Mountains are now beginning to be clad in their wintry vestments, the snow having already covered them to a considerable extent below their principal summits."

Increase of Roman Catholics.—Thirty-five years ago, the number of Roman Catholics, in England was 69,379; but, by a statement published six years since, they had increased to half a million.—In 1781, there were but three Roman Catholic schools of any note in England; at present, there are more than fifty.

The sword which Gen. Montgomery wore at his death in 1775, is now held by a gentleman by the name of Thompson, an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, at Quebec. This sword, it seems, was bought by Mr. T. of a soldier, who was present when Montgomery fell, the morning after the battle.

Unfortunates in Austria.—The province of Transylvania is computed to contain upwards of forty five thousand Rumanians or Unfortunates, who enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Catholics and Protestants. Most of them are Hungarians or Strickers, and they have founded in Hungary one hundred and sixty churches.

New Orleans.—The papers state, that the yellow fever maintains its afflicting course without any appearance of amendment. Its ravages are principally confined, however, to strangers, and citizens who are unacquainted. Our trade is completely at a stand—not more than two or three vessels in port which are loading or discharging."

Shedder.—The Schenectady Cabinet of Tuesday says—"Just as this paper was going to press, John F. Van Patten, aged about 20 years, was taken to the jail in this city, for the murder of the wife of Mr. John L. Schermerhorn, of Rotterdam. He made confession before the Justice's Court that he had loaded his gun for the purpose, walked to the house, opened the door, took deliberate aim, fired and retreated without ascertaining whether he had effected his object or not."

Charleston.—A letter from a gentleman at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, dated 24th ult. states as follows:—"The city is a complete hospital, and we have more sick upon the island than can be attended to. A gentleman removed his family to

town yesterday in a most shocking manner, with wife and six children at the point of death, and the corpse of two other children, who died with and two of his house servants, and I understand that his sister died a few hours after he embarked town yesterday. If the fever continue much longer, God only knows what is to become of us."

A Florida paper contains an agricultural note on the cultivation of Orange Trees. It estimates that sweet Oranges will give \$500 to an acre, tree bears from 3500 to 4000.

The bitter Orange tree is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and like the sour Orange, was introduced into the interior. This tree is not so common, as the sweet, and the most common of the Orange tribe, and it hangs on the tree in clusters for twelve months after maturity, and is in common use among the Spaniards and Indians, as an article both of refreshment and food.

Age of Enterprise.—Some years since, one of our native poets, "as a phrensy raving," sang of the project, in reality, of establishing a line of steam boats from West Europe to North America, and to throwing a bridge over the Atlantic, and seriously talked of, and partly acted upon, in England.

The old project of cutting a Canal across the Isthmus of Darien, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is reviving. After the late exposure of the kind made in New York, the project is magnitude is but a mole-hill to the Andes.

Salt.—The Pittsburg Gazette in speaking of the former scarcity of salt, and contrasting it with the present supply, observes:—"For a long time after the first settlement of the western country, a bushel of salt was considered a fair exchange for a good town on horseback. Now it is made in abundance in various places in the west, and a bushel does not cost more than would buy a good quart of meal." Articles of actual necessity, though they may vary in price, must always command a value; such as a wise provision in our charter, which is appropriate: the duty on salt to the small fish, such as the quantities now manufactured, and sold, that from this fund alone, means will be found in fifty years, to dig another canal, from Hudson along side the present one. Indeed, enter Lake Erie, and the other for those coming down to the Hudson. There is not, at present, sufficient room for all the boats to pass, and great detention is experienced at the locks.

The new mode of obtaining Water.—A correspondent near New Brunswick, N. J. writes to the editor of the American Farmer, under date of Sept. 14:

"You have noticed the new mode of obtaining water, by Levi Disbrow. He commenced on my farm about a month since, and I have no doubt of success. You can easily appreciate the advantages of such a stream of water on a farm. It Disbrow works at his own risk; when water is obtained I am to pay him at the rate of two dollars and a half a foot. If he go down 500 feet, I must pay him 500 dollars. One summer I doubt will pay the expenses—of say nothing of overflowing your stables, hogpens, stereomaking duck ponds, and filling reservoirs in cattle."

Lieutenant General Wolfe.—A gentleman from Connecticut states that Dr. Elihu Tuder, who was a lieutenant in the army of Gen. Wolfe, in the celebrated battle on the heights of Abraham, in 1759, is now living at East Windsor, at the advanced age of 94 years. He is supposed to be the only surviving officer of Gen. Wolfe's army in Europe or America. He continues to receive a pension from the British government. Dr. Tuder graduated at Yale College in 1750, and before he entered the army was a surgeon in the British navy.

Advertisement.—The following advertisement was some years ago posted up at North Shikell:—"Whereas, several idle and disorderly persons have lately made a practice of riding on an, belonging to Mr. —, the head of Hogsty stairs; now, lest any accident should happen, he takes this method of informing the public, that he has determined to shoot the said an, and cautions any person who may be riding on it at the time, to take care of himself, lest by some unfortunate mistake he might shoot the wrong one."

Ancient Cannon.—Mr. Carberry, of Maryland, has published an account of the recent recovery by him of seven pieces of cannon, which had been under water 191 years, in St. Mary's river, in Maryland. Four of them are 18 pounders, and three 10 pounders. They formed a part of a fort erected by the brother of Lord Baltimore, first Proprietor of Maryland, in 1633, on a point at the mouth of that river. By the washing of the tide, the bank on which the Fort once stood, is now about 150 yards below the usual mark of the tide. They are much corroded. Stones of 6 to 8 pounds weight had become so incorporated with the iron, that they could not be knocked off with one. On one gun 602 oysters were found, and on neither of them were there less than 160.

Large Wen.—The Eastport Sentinel states, that a Wen, weighing seven pounds, has been taken from the breast of L. F. Delesclermier Esq. of Lubec, now in the 73d year of his age. The operation was performed by Doctor Ayer, of that place, in about five minutes. The tumor had been of more than twenty years standing and from its great size and a recently ulcerated state was fast wearing upon the health of the patient. The wound is rapidly healing, and will probably be well in a few days—indeed, he has not been confined to the house a single day, and is now able to take his usual walks.

HYDROPHOBIA.
It is stated in a Brussels paper, that vinegar is a specific remedy against hydrophobia. The discovery is said to have been accidentally made by a poor man at Udine, the capital of Friuli, who was attacked with hydrophobia, and was cured by drinking a quantity of vinegar, which was given him by mistake instead of another potion. Count Le-mussy, physician at Padua, being informed of the cure, tried the same remedy on a patient, who was brought to the hospital of that city; he administered a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third in the evening, and the patient, it is stated, was speedily and effectually cured.

It is worthy of remark, that none of the kings of France have been succeeded in the throne by their own sons for nearly two centuries: the present king Louis XVIII. succeeded his brother Louis XVI. who succeeded his grandfather Louis XV. who likewise succeeded his grandfather Louis XIV. when about five years of age; but he has the present king any son to succeed him in the event of his death.

The culture of the vine, seems to have become a favourite pursuit with the agriculturalists of the present day. There are perhaps not less than fifty or twenty vine yards within as many miles of the Borough of York, Pennsylvania, and nearly all commenced within a year or two. Should this disposition increase, and as a consequence the wine press be made to take the place of the distillery it will benefit the morals of the community. Among what is called civilized nations, the vice of drunkenness has always been found to prevail most extensively where the vine is not cultivated. To encourage our vine-growers, let them turn their eyes to France. That country, though not the true land of the vine, has, at the present day, de-

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above
On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock
A large and valuable assortment of French Imported
GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.
COMLY & TEVIS, Auctioneers.

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.
THIS DAY is published and for sale by H. S. TAYLOR,
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1. **CHIEF OF FORTH AND Walnut street**
GRAPHICAL HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL
POSITION, illustrated by Maps, Diagrams, &c. by Dr.
Porter. Containing
 1. Geographical view of the Mountains and Rivers of
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 ment in North America, from 1482 to 1680.
 3. View of the various routes by which a canal communi-
 cation may be formed between the Atlantic and Pacific
 oceans, and
 4. Notice of Shriver's account of surveys and explora-
 tions, with remarks and documents relative to the course
 of Chesapeake and Ohio, and Ohio and Lake Erie Canals.
 oct. 9—1f

MR. & MRS. COAD'S
YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,
 NO. 65, Union Street, near Third, IS NOW OPEN.

Y Terms per Quarter. Reading, Geography, and plain Needle-Work, a dollar;—the same, with Ornamental pieces of Needle-Work, a dollar.—All the above, with Book-keeping, use of the Globes, construction of Maps, and the most interesting parts of Astronomy, to a dollar.—The same, with the Ladies' Latin, nearly finished their education, are taught Arithmetic and Book-keeping, without the help of printed Books, by this method they are prepared to keep accounts immediately after leaving school. Specimens of Writing, Needle-Work, Maps, &c. may be seen at the Seminary, or Parents may send their Children to the Young Ladies, who have finished their education, and taken their work home. History taught, and Books found without an extra charge. Mr. Coad has disposed of the boys' apartment, that he may be able to pay all the attention necessary to the Young Ladies.

Termining class of Ladies or Gentlemen, will be taught Geography, History and Astronomy, if timely application

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PRIZES!!

\$30,000 in snug Fortunes of \$5000
each—\$70000 dollars in comfortable prizes of 1000—5000
dollars in clever sums of 800 each—in prizes of 100 dollars
in the sum of near 50,000 dollars to be thrown into cir-
culation in 8 minutes on Thursday three weeks, 28th October.

Whole Tickets, \$7 00 Quarters, 1 75
Halves, 3 50 Eighths, 87 1/2

Certificates of Packages, containing nine tickets, will
be sold at the following rates:

Whole package, \$42 6 1/4 Quarter \$10 00
Half do. 21 30 Eighth 5 33

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be requested to do so after the 19th inst. for this express purpose. They will give notice hereafter.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no charges. Minors of vessels and others are forbidden harbouring him at their peril.

JOHN W. BURROUGHS.

Oct 9--95

Where have been recently sold and immediately sold—5; capital prize of 5000 dollars; 1 of 1000; 6 of 1000; 4 of 500; 12 of 100; besides 90's, &c. &c. innumerable.

